

Dominican Report Of Cuban Intrigue

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WASHINGTON.

A United States intelligence document, made public yesterday, tells a story of intrigue and infiltration of Cuban-trained Communist guerrillas into the Dominican Republic, complete with an arms shipment on a fishing vessel called the Scarlet Woman.

The document, entitled "Communist Efforts to Take Over the Revolt in the Dominican Republic," was supplied by the State Department to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, and published by the subcommittee.

It was released along with the testimony of Brig. Gen. Elias Wessin y Wessin, former Dominican strongman who led the April revolt and who was hustled out of the Dominican Republic on a U. S. Army helicopter in September. The subcommittee met in Miami Beach Oct. 1 and took secret testimony from Gen. Wessin y Wessin, who is living in exile there.

The State Department document, parts of which have been published unofficially before, states that "at least forty-five" of the "Communists and extremists" deported from the Dominican Republic in 1964 had sneaked back in by the outbreak of the April revolt that toppled the government of Donald Reid Cabral, and that "most of these had spent their exile time in Cuba receiving additional training in guerrilla warfare techniques."

The document says that "about 25 guerrilla trainees" sent to Cuba from the Dominican Republic completed six months of training in late 1963. The guerrillas were sent to Cuba by the 14th of June party, the largest of three Communist-led parties in the Dominican Republic, the report said. "Most of these" re-entered the Dominican Republic and supported an abortive pro-Castro guerrilla campaign late in 1963, the document added.

Included with the document was a list of 77 "Communists participating in the Dominican rebellion." This seemed likely to arouse some controversy, as a previous such list made public by the State Department at the time of the revolt variously put the Communist at 53 or 58 persons.

According to the document, the Cuban General Directorate of Intelligence "was responsible for training many Dominican rebel leaders" and provided money to the 14th of June party and the MPD, another Dominican Communist group, Peking oriented.

The Cuban intelligence unit ran something called "Operation Flora" to support the pro-Castro guerrilla activity in the Dominican Republic in 1963, the report said, with the objective of supplying the two Communist parties

"with almost a quarter of a ton of weapons and about 300,000 rounds of ammunition." This would have been shortly after the overthrow of President Juan Bosch in September, 1963.

"The arms shipment was supposed to take place in late October, 1963," the document said. "The arms were to be transferred at sea from a Cuban Navy launch to a Dominican vessel. However, a storm postponed the operation, which was rescheduled for December. This time a Cuban fishing boat was used. The arms were transferred at sea to the Dominican fishing vessel, the Scarlet Woman. Dominican authorities intercepted the shipment on Dec. 6, 1963. Most of the material was captured and a number of extremists were subsequently arrested."

The bulk of the intelligence report is a day-by-day account of alleged Communist activity in the Dominican revolt. The report is dated June 15, 1965, but was subsequently declassified for the subcommittee. The section dealing with Cuban training of Communist guerrillas was added to it when the State Department cleared the document for publication.

Gen. Wessin y Wessin charged on Sept. 8 that David Phillips, whom he identified as a CIA officer, and Lt. Col. Joseph W. Weyrick, of U. S. Army attache, came to his home at midnight and tried to bribe him to leave the Dominican Republic by offering to buy his \$13,000 home for \$50,000. The U. S. Embassy said the two had called on Gen. Wessin, but if denied the bribe story.

At the time, Gen. Wessin y Wessin was under strong pressure from the OAS-backed provisional government of President Hector Garcia Godoy to get out.

In the testimony published yesterday, Gen. Wessin y Wessin repeated the story of the bribe offer in greater detail. He said he was forced to leave his military camp in a U. S. Army helicopter that whisked him to the Punta Coicedo Airport, under the guard of three mysterious civilians with revolvers. From there, he said he was flown in a U. S. military transport to the Canal Zone, held there for 18 hours, guarded by the three civilians at all times, and then flown to Miami in another U. S. military transport.

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